The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1871. NO. 101.

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

The San Domingo Resolutions Amended and Sent to the Senate.

Senate Debate on Mr. Trumbull's Civil Service Reform Bill.

The McGarrahan Case Considered by the House Judiciary Committee.

Story About that Secretary Fish will Soon Resign.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Trumbull got up his bill prohibiting Congressmen from using their influence to procure appointments to office, and made a long and interesting speech thereon. He began by saying that the Constitution left the power of appointment to office in the executive department; that it was only until within the last forty years that it was claimed that Congress had a right to interfere in any part of the machinery of the executive branch of the government; that no arguments or reasons could be had, but of late years

[illegible] the consent of members of the Senate and House to appointments to offices created thereof. He read copious extracts from a Democratic Convention held in Ohio in 1844, recently published in the North American Review, which he characterized as an insidious view of the workings of our present political system, and a true picture of every-day solicitations in different departments of the government. He referred particularly to the solicitations from General Dix, relative to the New York Post-Office, which induced the change of the late Postmaster Barney, and the appointment of Postmaster Smith, and which grew out of the personal quarrel between Mr. Smith and Mr. Barney. Senator Schurz, Senator Sumner, Senator Howard, Senator Wilson, and other Senators, had all been importuned by General Dix to get up this appointment, and he (Mr. Trumbull) was frequently interrupted by Senators with requests to read certain letters written by Mr. Barney. Mr. Morton appeared to take great interest in Mr. Trumbull's remarks, and intended to speak on the subject himself. Mr. Trumbull said that he was only stating facts, and intended to point out the evils which we desire to spring up on this [illegible] and suddenly cut short by the appearance of a message from the President, with the announcement that the House had passed

THE SAN DOMINGO RESOLUTIONS

in an amended form, and proceeded to the Speaker's chair for the purpose of ascertaining how the Senate had amended the resolutions. Mr. Trumbull, in order to commence, after being advised upon the point, and holding a short conversation with Senators around him, moved that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House, and that these resolutions be taken up and passed. Mr. Sumner said that he was not prepared to vote upon the resolutions, and that they had been considered in this body, further delays would be improper. Mr. Sumner was not so sure of this, and preferred to hear the debate upon the resolutions. Mr. Morton expressed in terse terms the importance of the resolutions as to the future of the country, and made a long and interesting speech thereon. He began by saying that the Constitution left the property disposition of the public domain in the hands of Congress, and that for its object the complete protection of the settlers in all its early stages.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning had a long session, and considered a number of subjects in connection with the annexation of Santo Domingo. Mr. Sumner, Chairman of the Committee, was present, and presided. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, was also present. The subject of the annexation of Santo Domingo was discussed in all its bearings, and the Committee will probably report favorably upon the resolutions passed by the House of Representatives. Mr. Sumner, however, is not expected to agree to the report, and will probably present a minority report.

The House Judiciary Committee this morning took up the petition of Mr. McGarrahan, and after some discussion, with reference to the testimony taken by the Committee of Claims, and the arguments of counsel, Messrs. Hoar, Poland, Lawrence, Hale, Kelley, Bingham, Lawrence,

THE LAW COURTS.

A Good Character Versus a Bad Witness.

Bankruptcy of a Leading Grain Operator—Liabilities, $500,000; Assets, $217.

Assignment of Criminals—The Police Courts.

United States Circuit Court.

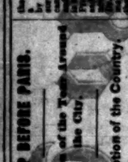
WASHINGTON.

A California Delegation.

Chief Justice Chase.

Visits on the Pacific Slope.

CAMP BEFORE PARIS.



Condition of the Troops Around the City.

Description of the Country.

Robert Tyrrell Yelverton—Some of His Troubles.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Chicago, Saturday, January 27, 1872.

THE LAW COURTS.

A Good Character Versus a Bad Witness.

Bankruptcy of a Leading Grain Operator—Liabilities, $955,858; Assets, $417.

Arraignment of Criminals—The Police Courts.

United States District Court.

THE VALUE OF A GOOD CHARACTER.

George H. Alfred Vail, arrested on Patterson, on the 20th day of May, upon the charge of manufacturing counterfeit stamps for cancelling postage stamps, was arraigned before the United States Court of this district, and under the charge to the grand jury, he was held to bail in the sum of $5,000. The arrest was based upon the testimony of Judge Bond, in P. S. No. 10, the son of a detective who was in the employ of Grover & Baker. The testimony of Judge Bond was to the effect that he had purchased from the defendant, Vail, a number of envelopes, which were stamped with the words "Grover & Baker," and that he had paid him $1 for the same. The defendant, Vail, was represented by Judge Benedict, who argued that the stamps were not counterfeit, and that the envelopes were not calculated to deceive the public. He argued that the law under which the defendant was arrested was intended for the protection of the revenue, and that the envelopes were not calculated to deceive the public. Judge Benedict argued that the law was not applicable to the case

BRONSON ALCOTT.

Ends His Visit with the Sage of Concord.

Ultra-Sensible Conversation Concerning Women, Marriage, Vivisection and Things.

"AMERICAN POLITICS."

Lecture by Rev. J. C. Stringham.

On last evening Rev. J. C. Stringham, who has been announced as the first of a series of lectures, delivered a lecture in Farwell Hall, on "American Politics." The only reason why the lecture was not delivered on Monday evening, as announced, was because the Rev. gentleman was not aware that the Christian Association had changed the day of meeting. The only reason why the Association changed the day of meeting was because the Rev. gentleman was not aware that the Association had previously announced that the lecture would be delivered on Monday evening. And the only reason why the Rev. gentleman was not aware of the fact was because he had not been informed of it. Now, if the Rev. gentleman will only inform the Association why he was not informed of it, and the Association will inform us why it did not inform him, we will inform our readers why the lecture was not delivered on Monday evening. The lecture was delivered on Tuesday evening, and was listened to by a large audience. The only reason why the audience was large was because the lecture was announced to be delivered on Monday evening, and the only reason why the audience was not larger was because the lecture was not delivered on Monday evening. The only reason why the lecture was not delivered on Monday evening was because the Rev. gentleman was not aware that the